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# THE BARDSTOWN HERALD.

JAMES D. NOURSE,  
Editor.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Science, Commerce and News.

JAS. L. W. ELLIS,  
Publisher.

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## JOB PRINTING.

We have, since the expiration of the first volume  
of the Herald, made several very necessary and  
handsome additions to our JOB OFFICE, which  
will enable us to get up your work in a style that can  
not fail to please.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS,  
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POSTERS, BILL-HEADS, &c., &c.,  
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determined to use all means within our power to  
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have the privilege of changing and renewing  
not exceeding one in three weeks.

We hope that the above will be plain enough to be  
understood by all—and that all who advertise will  
act in accordance with our requirements, instead of  
trying to get out of their obligations. The Editor  
of the Office has no time to spend in bargaining.  
This is without respect to persons: we have no dispo-  
sition to do work cheaper for a close-fisted customer  
than for a liberal patron, who is willing to let  
Printers live.

THE HERALD has extensive circulation, an  
business man will find it advantageous to make use  
of its columns as a means of communicating with  
the public generally.

### CASH.

Since we have enlarged the BARDSTOWN  
HERALD our expenses have been considerably  
increased; we are therefore compelled to adopt the  
CASH SYSTEM. Our object in doing this, is to  
enable us to meet promptly the demands on us for  
CASH for Paper, Ink, Labor, Office rent, &c., &c.  
Could we pay "not as we go," it would be better for  
us as well as for our customers. From those who  
advertise yearly we expect payments quarterly.

For transient Job Work and Advertising, this  
money must be paid when the work is done—the  
rule is without exception.

### Gen. Pierce, &c.

The following comes from the residence  
of the President elect, and is ushered  
into the New York Herald under the fol-  
lowing imposing caption:

#### New Hampshire Correspondence.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov., 1852.

Gen. Pierce Described.—Cabinet Speculation.—Prospect  
of Laying the Old Presidential Candidates  
on the Shelf.—Mr. Buchanan and the Cuban  
Correspondence.—The Cabinet to be a Unit on  
the Question.—Difficult Situation of Mr. Dickinson  
Rather Down.—Barnburners Looking up.—No  
Chance for Cobb and that Set.—None for Captain  
Tyler's Corporal Guard.—Prospect of a New Deal  
all Round.—General Pierce's Estimate of his Posi-  
tion, &c., &c.

I had the pleasure of several little inter-  
views with Gen. Pierce. He is a man of  
mark, a man of education, a man of accom-  
plishments in the ways of the world; a  
shrewd politician, and of broad and com-  
prehensive views as a statesman. His face  
is expressive, and genial, and intelligent.  
He is affable and pleasing in his manners,  
modest and unassuming, yet cool and self-  
possessed in a remarkable degree. He evi-  
dently feels that he has not yet been tried  
to the measure of his capacities, and, what  
is better, he has the power involuntarily of  
convincing you of that fact. He has an  
agreeable voice, speaks readily, freely, flu-  
ently, and correctly; but he keeps his own  
counsels in all matters requiring the exer-  
cise of a saving discretion.

In person he is about five feet nine inches  
high, straight, and slenderly built. He has  
not that breadth of shoulders, nor that depth  
of chest, indicating the most vigorous con-  
stitution. His complexion, too, is pale,  
and his face thin, excepting the extraordi-  
nary expansion of his lower jaw; but he is  
one of that wiry, active class of men, all  
muscle and nerve, and capable of all sorts  
of hardships and endurance. Fremont,  
who has sustained the most incredible trials  
of starvation, and cold, and snow, in the  
depth of winter, among the inhospitable  
peaks and dreary defiles of the Rocky  
Mountains, and the Sierra Nevada, is one  
of the same sort—sparse and delicate, but  
elastic, and muscular, and tough and hardy  
as Kit Carson. James K. Polk, who  
who could ride on horse-back sixty miles  
a day, in the middle of July, and make  
three or four stump speeches of a quarter  
of an hour each, was of the same spare con-  
stitution. So was Marion; so was Napo-  
leon in his prime; so was Wellington; so  
was old hickory, and so was Henry Clay.  
Gen. Pierce has precedents in the great  
abundance to make a merit of being neither  
a Falstaff nor a Hercules.

Thus much for the man. Now, what is  
he going to do? It is very likely that no  
man can answer that question—not even  
Gen. Pierce himself. The circumstances  
and necessities of the hour must, to a great  
extent control his future actions. He will  
have to judge of events, and expedients, and  
men, as the time may demand. It is impos-  
sible that he can now say such and such  
men shall constitute my cabinet, and such  
shall be the policy, in detail, of my admin-  
istration. He can't do it. He must cast  
about him—he must study the antecedents  
and qualifications of his men, the situation  
of the party, the condition of the country,  
the complexities of our foreign affairs, the  
requirements of time, and the spirit of the  
age. The Baltimore platform does not  
cover the exigencies of his position. He  
must initiate a new epoch—he must take a  
new departure. The horizon has widened  
all around him, of which the old landmarks  
compass but a contracted circle.

Still, there is a stake here and there, like  
those which formerly marked the route El  
Llanos Escondido across the desert table  
lands of New Mexico, by which he must  
be guided in his course. And first, upon  
the Cuba question, you may take it for  
granted that the acquisition of that island  
is a foregone conclusion. There is every  
reason to believe that Gen. Pierce has so  
considered it, since the late tremendous  
election, if not before. A primary object  
then, may be the selection of a cabinet that  
will be a unit upon the question to enable  
its several parts to work harmoniously and  
efficiently together. How is this to be  
done? Who will be good enough to name  
such a cabinet for Gen. Pierce? Take, for  
example, the following, and every one of  
the men named in it has been put forward,  
in various quarters, as very likely to be ap-  
pointed; and then let us examine it for a  
moment:

Secretary of State—James Buchanan, of  
Penn.

Secretary of the Treasury—William  
L. Marcy, of New York.

Secretary of the Interior—J. A. Wright,  
of Indiana.

Secretary of War—Samuel Houston, of  
Texas.

Secretary of the Navy—Howell Cobb,  
of Georgia.

Postmaster General—Edmund Burke,  
of New Hampshire.

Attorney General—H. A. Wise, of Vir-  
ginia.

A fair cabinet—a good stiff cabinet, in  
fact; but it is probable that not one of the  
men named will be appointed. Wright  
and Burke, as being new men, and eligi-  
bly located in every respect, are, perhaps,  
of the list, the most likely to come in; for,  
however true or fictitious it may be, an  
idea is gaining ground up here that there is  
to be a new shuffle and cut, and a new  
deal all round.

Perpend. Why so? Because it is said  
Gen. Pierce intends to have an administra-  
tion of his own, and not for the benefit  
of either Buchanan or Marcy. Besides, it is  
pretty well understood that neither Cass,  
Douglas nor Dickinson desire to come in,  
and it is likely that, waiving their own pre-  
tensions they will willingly suffer any of the  
Presidential set—the "old fogies"—to take  
the inside track of a cabinet appointment?  
Not likely. In any event, it is hardly  
possible that more than one of Polk's cabi-  
net can be chosen, either Buchanan or  
Marcy. But, unfortunately for Mr. Buch-  
anan, the publication of his Cuba corres-  
pondence with Gen. Saunders, has dashed  
him. Mark, now, if it has not dashed him,  
the policy of the new administration first  
requires that the tracks of Mr. Buchanan  
should be covered up. To appoint him  
now would be to re-proclaim his offer of a  
hundred millions in the face of the whole  
world and all "the rest of mankind." It  
is not palpably manifest that President  
Fillmore has put the veto on Mr. Buch-  
anan?

The appointment of Gov. Marcy appears  
almost as impracticable, on account of the  
bitter feud still existing between him and  
Senator Dickinson. I rather suspect,  
however, that the Barnburners are in better  
odds up here just now than some of the  
leading hunkers. Dickinson did not work  
so cheerfully in the campaign as he might  
have done, while John Van Buren and  
Dix stumped it all over the land with the  
enthusiasm of Methodist preachers at a  
great revival. "He that believeth and is  
baptized, shall be saved; but he that believ-  
eth not"—ah! his fate is awful! And if  
any compromise is made in New York, it  
is as likely to fall upon Dix as upon any  
body else. In fact, it is supposed by some  
very wise looking men on the Merrimack,  
that if the two New York factions can har-  
monize upon the Cuba question, such a di-  
vision will be made of the spoils between  
the Cabinet, the custom house and the post  
office, as cannot fail to satisfy them. But  
it would not be a matter of surprise if, for  
the sake of peace in the family, New York  
were left entirely out of the cabinet.

Howell Cobb is out of the question. He  
belongs to that small wing, or offshoot,  
of the Southern democratic party which,  
a year or two ago, went off with the Whigs  
of Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Mis-  
sissippi, on the Union tack, and some of  
whom very reluctantly came back into line  
on the heel of the late election. Cobb,  
Foote, Clemons, Downs, and company, will  
therefore have to undergo a sort of purgato-  
rial purification of some years to come, be-  
fore they can be admitted, without destroy-  
ing the party in the South, into the high  
seats of the synagogue. Cobb, then, is  
somewhat in the predicament of the venera-  
ble Daniel Tucker, too late to come to the  
cabinet supper.

Nor is there any sound party reason for  
the appointment of Mr. Wise, of Va. He  
is one of those two or three survivors of the  
celebrated Corporal's Guard of Captain  
John Tyler. Cushing is another. But the  
reminders of Wise in reference to Gen.  
Jackson, Van Buren, and Polk as Speak-  
ers of the House, are particularly uncon-  
fortable. He may do for some foreign ap-  
pointment, as Cushing may do for a Brig-  
adier General in the event of another war  
with Mexico.

To sum up. From the present appearan-  
ces, the cabinet of Gen. Pierce will be a  
new cabinet—a Pierce Cabinet—a unit in  
behalf of the administration, and a unit upon  
the Cuba question. It will probably be di-  
vided altogether of the elements of Polk's  
cabinet, Captain Tyler's Guard, and the  
late hybrid Union party of the extreme  
South. These are our speculations, pick-

ed up from conversation with wise men  
who you take by the buttonhole into a quiet  
corner to tell you what they think; and  
they are gleaned from a comparison of  
notes all the way from Washington to  
Concord. Let the reader put them in his  
pipe, and take over them the smoke of a  
ruminating Dutchman, and then answer if  
the wind isn't Nor' East by South West.

As for Gen. Pierce, he has no more to  
answer for in regard to these conjectures  
than Gen. Houston, on his farm in Texas.  
The writer has no claims but those of a  
stranger, and has no desire of courting any  
presumption of vulgar familiarity with the  
President elect, or any other man. We  
may be permitted to say, however, that in  
congratulating Gen. Pierce upon his elec-  
tion, and the splendid prospect before him,  
for marking a brilliant epoch in the history  
of the country, he replied with the peculiar  
modesty which is so striking a trait in his  
character—"That as the choice of his party  
and the people was not made upon the  
ground that he was possessed of superior  
personal claims to other men, but because  
he was held to be identical with the great  
principles of the constitution and the integ-  
rity of the Union, he contemplated the  
amazing responsibilities before him as a  
high and sacred mission assigned him to per-  
form. He would attempt to meet these  
responsibilities. He trusted his own  
powers; but he was strong in his faith in a  
superintending Providence; and strong in  
the testimonial he had received of the con-  
fidence of the country."

The climate is cold in these high lati-  
tudes. At this moment the snow is falling  
with the liberality of the arctic circle; and  
yesterday, when the sun shone out for an  
hour or two, his light was hard and gray, as  
if under the beginnings of an eclipse. Visi-  
tation here, from this or some other cause, do  
not stay long. Most of the political pil-  
grims come in the morning and leave in the  
afternoon, or those that come in the after-  
noon mostly leave in the morning. An  
audience of ten or fifteen minutes with Gen.  
Pierce seems to satisfy them; and from  
what we have seen, the mere office-seeker  
always leaves with a flea in his ear. Board-  
ing at a private house, with his invalid  
wife and their young lad, the President  
elect makes no pretensions at display.—  
The state of health of Mrs. P. calls indeed  
for quietude and seclusion from the crowd.  
The General, therefore, receives his friends  
at Cass' Hotel, which just now, by the peo-  
ple of Concord, is considered a little the  
most important public house in the United  
States. Allah! Mashallah! Good is great.

THE JACKSON RAILROAD.—The Aber-  
deen (Miss.) Independent, of the 2d inst.,  
reports the arrival at that place of a corps  
of engineers, who have been engaged in  
surveying that part of the New Orleans,  
Jackson and great Northern Railroad,  
which extends from Aberdeen, Miss., to  
Florence Ala., a distance of about ninety  
miles. This is the most difficult portion of  
the whole line between New Orleans and  
Nashville. It includes the dividing ridges  
between the Tennessee and Tombigbee  
rivers.

The engineers report the finding of a  
route entirely practicable for a first class  
road; at a grade of under fifty feet to the  
mile, and at a reasonable cost. Two thirds  
of it—a distance of thirty miles—is through  
a level country, and the curvatures required  
are so few, that the distance is only four  
miles greater than by a straight line.

The surveyors are now in the field on  
the whole line of the road, beyond Jackson  
entirely to Nashville, viz: on the sections  
between Aberdeen and Florence (reported  
above) and between Florence and Nash-  
ville. All the surveys will be completed  
before the first of December, and the pre-  
diction of Mr. Robb fully accomplished—  
that the road would be ready to be put into  
contract by the first of January next.

The election in Monroe county, to de-  
termine whether the board of police should  
tax the property holders for the purpose of  
subscribing to railroad stocks, has resulted  
affirmatively by a large majority—813 yes  
to 426 noes. That in Attala county result-  
ed adversely by a majority of 23 votes—  
N. Orleans Picayune.

JUDGE DOUGLASS' SCHEME OF TON-  
NAGE DUTIES.—The St. Louis Demo-  
crat gives Judge Douglass' scheme of  
tonnage duties a considerable rap on the  
head, condemning it as of nullification  
origin. Having recapitulated the points  
of the plan, the Democrat remarks:

From this it is seen that not only  
States but cities are to have this power  
of internal taxation, and also compacts  
among the States, in plain violation of  
the constitution. Of course all these  
custom-houses would be supplied with  
forts and cannon to compel the stop-  
page and obedience of the boats, also  
with revenue cutters and a host of re-  
venue officers to hunt out and detect  
smugglers; so that the different States  
of this Union would become what the  
German cities and provinces were to-  
wards each other, an account of which  
Mr. Smith appended to his speech—the  
relief from which by the Congress of  
Vienna was considered a release from  
barbarism, and from internal commercial  
oppression and plunder. And it adds:  
"We have been the more full on  
this subject, because this system of in-  
ternal State custom-houses has now be-  
come an article in the nullification  
creed, and is now adopted as a means of  
commencing the segregation of the  
States."

A biography of Robespierre, which ap-  
peared in an Irish paper, concludes in the  
following manner:  
"This extraordinary man left no chil-  
dren behind him but his brother, who  
was killed at the same time."

### The Valley of the Amazon.

A new enterprise is suggested, and  
one of a truly magnificent character. It  
is to open to commerce and civiliza-  
tion, the rich country bordering on the  
Amazon, and extending with its tribu-  
tary rivers, to many thousands of miles.  
An able writer in the Washington  
Union has commenced a series of arti-  
cles on the subject, in the course of  
which he will, no doubt, furnish much  
information. He regards the opening  
of the Amazon and other great rivers of  
the Atlantic slopes of South America,  
as of far more importance than any  
commercial or agricultural question of  
the present day. The country that is  
drained by the Amazon, he contends, if  
reclaimed from the savage, the wild  
beast and the reptile, and reduced to  
cultivation now, would be capable of  
supporting its produce, the popula-  
tion of the whole world. It is a rice  
country. The common yield of rice is  
forty for one. It is reaped five months  
after planting, and may be planted at  
any time of the year. Thus the farmer  
may plant one bushel of rice to-day—in  
five months hence he will gather 40  
from it. Planting these forty, he may,  
in another five months, gather sixteen  
hundred bushels. In ten months the  
earth yields an increase there of a thou-  
sand-fold and more.

Corn, too, may be planted at any  
time, and in three months is fit for  
gathering. Thus the husbandman there  
may gather four crops of corn a year.—  
Its seasons are an everlasting summer,  
with a perpetual round of harvests.

It is, he continues, the policy of com-  
merce, and commerce is the policy of  
these United States, to open that river  
to steam, and its valley to settlement  
and cultivation, and its earth, air, and  
waters to the business and wants of  
trade and traffic. There, upon the At-  
lantic slope of South America, in the  
valley of the La Plata, and in the val-  
ley of the Amazon, nature, in all her  
ways, has been most bountiful. There,  
the vegetable kingdom displays its  
forces in their most perfect grandeur,  
and all in their might; and there, too,  
the mineral kingdom is most dazzling  
with its wealth opened to navigation,  
its forests to settlement, its pampas to  
cultivation. What commerce has done  
for South America is nothing to what  
it will do. It has fringed only the sea  
coast of that continent with settlement  
and cultivation. The great interior  
has never been touched; the heart of the  
country is a commercial blank; nor is it  
to be reached except through the  
powers of steam, and the free use of  
its majestic water courses.

He then thus proceeds to describe the  
country:

The semi-continent of South Ameri-  
ca is very nearly in shape that of a  
right-angled triangle. Its hypotenuse  
rests on the Pacific—one of its legs  
extends from Cape Horn to Cape St.  
Roque. Here the right angle is formed  
with the other leg, which extends from  
Cape St. Roque, in latitude 5 degrees  
south, to Cabo La Vela of the Carib-  
bean sea, in latitude 12 degrees north.

The larger leg is that between Capes  
Aven and St. Roque; it is 3,500 geo-  
graphical miles in length. The other  
leg has only 2,500; but the hypotenuse  
which stands on the Andes, and rests  
on the Pacific, is more than 4,000 miles  
long.

This configuration exercises a power-  
ful influence upon the climates of  
South America, especially as regards its  
hydrography.  
The great rivers of that country, the  
mighty Amazon and the majestic La  
Plata, are resultants of this configura-  
tion. In consequence of having the sea-  
front, which rests upon the long leg  
in the southern hemisphere to look  
southeast, the northeast and the south-  
east trade winds, as they come across  
the Atlantic, filled with moisture, go  
full charged into the interior, dropping  
it in showers as they go, until they  
reach the snow-capped summit of the  
Andes, when the last drop that that  
very low temperature can wring from  
them, is deposited, to melt and feed the  
sources of the Amazon and the La Plata  
with their tributaries.

The northeast trade-winds commence  
to blow about the tropic of Cancer, and  
coming from the quarter they do, they  
blow obliquely across the Atlantic.—  
They evaporate from the sea as they go,  
and, impinging at right angles upon the  
South American shore line that extends  
from Cape St. Roque to Cabo La Vela,  
they carry into the interior the vapor  
that forms the clouds that give the rain  
which supplies with water the Magda-  
lena, the Orinoco, and the northern  
tributaries of the Amazon.

The volume of water discharged by  
these rivers into the sea, is expressive  
of the quantity which those northeast  
trade-winds take up from the sea, and,  
carrying in the clouds, precipitate up-  
on the water-shed that is drained by  
these streams. They are but pipes and  
gutters which nature had placed under  
the eaves of the great shed that has the

Andes for a ridge pole, the Caribbean  
sea and North Atlantic for a cistern.

The trade-wind region of the North  
Atlantic affords the water surface where  
the evaporation is carried on that sup-  
plies with rains, dews, and moisture,  
New Grenada, Venezuela, the three Guy-  
anas, and the Atlantic slopes of Equa-  
dor.

On the other hand, the southeast  
trade-winds commence to blow about  
the parallel of 30 or 35 degrees south.  
They come, too, obliquely across the  
Atlantic, and strike perpendicularly  
upon the South American coast line,  
which extends from Cape St. Roque to-  
wards Cape Horn. They pass into the  
interior, with their whole load of  
moisture, every drop of which is rung  
from them before they cross the Andes.  
The quantity of moisture which is taken  
up from the sea, and rained down upon  
this wonderfully fruitful country, may  
be seen in what the La Plata and the  
Amazon discharge back into the sea.

Now, there is no tropical country in  
the world which has to windward, and  
so exactly to windward of it, such an  
extent of ocean in the trade-wind re-  
gion; consequently, there is no inter-  
tropical country in the world that is so  
finely watered as is this great Amazon  
country of South America.

In this connection we may add that  
some weeks since, we announced the  
arrival in New York, of Lieut. Herndon,  
from Para, on the Amazon, which a  
year or two ago he was sent out to ex-  
plore. He divided his force into two  
parties, one of which is still absent.—  
Lieut. H. brought home valuable col-  
lections of natural science, as well as  
much geographical information, which  
he will no doubt speedily communicate,  
in a formal report, to the Secretary of  
the Navy. We also recently announce  
the arrival from Chili, of Lieut.  
Gillis, after an absence of three and a  
half years. One object of his mission  
was to obtain as full information as  
possible in relation to the general, po-  
litical, commercial and geographical  
condition of that country. One of his  
associates, Lieutenant McCrae, instead  
of coming directly home, intended to  
cross the Andes; and had been furnish-  
ed by the Chileans with a government  
guard, as far as Mendoza, where he  
would enter the Argentine Republic.—  
He had determined to take observations  
during the whole route, to cross the  
immense pampas, and to come down to  
Buenos Ayres by the Rio de la Plata.  
The results of these two expeditions  
of Lieut. Herndon, and that of  
Lieut. Gillis, and his associate, Lieut.  
McCrae, will no doubt place the Ameri-  
can people in possession of much val-  
uable information in relation to the in-  
terior of South America, and the great  
rivers of that fertile region—a region  
with which our enterprising country-  
men cannot at too early a period become  
acquainted by personal observation and  
direct enterprise. It is such undertak-  
ings that deserve the most liberal en-  
couragement at the hands of the Gov-  
ernment. They are at once peaceful and  
philanthropic, and designed to open to  
the footsteps of man, the implements of  
industry, and the advances of civiliza-  
tion, vast tracts of rich soil, every way  
calculated for the abodes of millions  
of intelligent and active human beings.  
Pennsylvania Inquirer.

### The Revolution in Sonora.

The following further particulars  
from Sonora, in Mexico, brought via  
California, will be read with interest,  
though not as late as the previous ac-  
counts through Mexico, stating that the  
French Conqueror had declared the  
State annexed to France as a colony:

The aspect of affairs in Sonora is sor-  
rowful indeed. The Apaches are com-  
mitting depredations in the neighbor-  
hood of Hermosilla, and there seems  
now to be as great a necessity to defend  
the interior as there has been heretofore  
to protect the frontier.

A civil war has also broken out,  
and from the accumulating evils the in-  
habitants are seeking refuge wherever  
their means will best carry them. We  
have already announced the arrival of a  
French Count at Guaymas, with men  
and means, for the purpose of making  
war upon the Apaches, under a con-  
tract with the Mexican government.—  
It seems that he proceeded to the Ap-  
ache country and succeeded in driving  
off the Indians from a tract fifty leagues  
in circuit when he was called upon by  
the military commandant of Sonora to  
render an account to him of his pro-  
ceedings.

The count who had about five hun-  
dred men with him, thereupon issued a  
proclamation, declaring his intention to  
chastise the military commandant,  
Blanco, and advising the natives of the  
country to assume a neutral position  
in the contest, as he had a force suffi-  
cient to accomplish his object. He had  
seized upon a train of mules, with mo-  
ney and supplies, which Blanco had  
dispatched to the military posts in the  
Apache country, and at the time our  
informant left, the Frenchman was on  
his way to Arispe, with about five hun-  
dred troops avowing his determination  
to displace Blanco. Don Manuel  
Gandara, an influential Mexican, had  
joined the forces of the Frenchman, and  
the triumph of the revolutionary party  
seems to be regarded as nearly certain.  
Los Angeles Star.

Don Manuel Gandara is perhaps the  
most influential man in Sonora. He  
is very rich, being worth some five mil-  
lions of dollars. Sonora is divided be-  
tween the rival interests of the houses  
of Monte Verde and Gandara; Monte  
Verde is about as wealthy as his antag-  
onist. Blanco is the friend of Monte  
Verde, and to serve his (Verde) inter-  
ests, intended to remove the Capitol  
from Ures to Arispe, the ancient seat  
of government, under the plea that it  
was nearer the frontier, and consequent-  
ly the base of his operations against the  
Apaches. But that this is a subterfuge  
is evident—as all his supplies are drawn  
from the port of Guaymas. Gandara has  
been engaged in a number of revolutions  
in his life; not the least of which was  
his celebrated and bloody war with  
Urea, who was the Mexican General,  
sent to put him down. It so happened  
that the Supreme Government owed  
Gandara nearly half a million of dollars.  
Nearly the whole Yaqui tribe of Indi-  
ans are dependents of his: he therefore  
armed and organized them against Urea.  
The Mexican Government, as soon as  
it learns that Gandara is likely to over-  
throw its General, privately writes him  
that if he catches Urea, he is at liberty  
to hang him! The General, finding  
himself betrayed by his Government, is  
of course overthrown, and saves his  
life by flight. This is the same Gan-  
dara who now lends his aid and assis-  
tance, backed up by his Yaqui Indians,  
to the French count. The natural de-  
duction to be drawn from this is, that  
the French will eventually succeed.

Contrary to the alleged annexation  
of the territory to France, the N. York  
Herald has dates from Guaymas to the  
12th of November, brought by the Mr.  
Guys, who says:  
Count Boulbon is commander of an  
expedition fitted out in San Francisco,  
by a large commercial house in Mexico  
for the purpose of working the mines of  
Almedal, situated about equi-distant  
from Guaymas and Hermosilla, the  
capital of the State of Sonora. On tak-  
ing possession of the mines he was  
ordered to leave by another party, fitted  
out in Mexico and supported by  
Gen. Blanco. This Count Boulbon  
refused to do so, and an engagement  
ensued, which resulted in the route of  
the Mexicans under Gen. Blanco.

The Mexicans are reported to have  
numbered about 2,000; the French, un-  
der Count Boulbon, only 250. Fifteen  
of the French were killed and a large  
number of the Mexicans killed and  
wounded. Count Boulbon then march-  
ed to Hermosilla, the capital of Sonora,  
took the place, declared Senora inde-  
pendent, and, with his handful of men,  
was encamped within one league of  
Guaymas when the vessel which brought  
this news to Acapulco left. The in-  
habitants of Guaymas had left the  
place—most of them having fraternized  
with the French.

The French troops, as miners, were  
in straitened circumstances; but there  
is no doubt but that if they can hold  
out until reinforcements can reach them  
from San Francisco, Senora will main-  
tain her independence. By the news  
from Guaymas, brought by Mr. Guys,  
we have no intimation that it was the  
intention to do more than maintain the  
independence of the State of Sonora;  
and the probable result looked forward  
to is annexation to the United States.

A Visit to O'Connell's Estate.  
Miss Martineau, in an account of a  
visit she lately paid to the tomb of the  
celebrated Daniel O'Connell, says:

The most implacable enemy of O'Con-  
nell could not but be touched and soft-  
ened by a visit to Derrynane Abbey at  
this day. There can hardly be a more  
affecting spectacle than that house,  
where so much of the politics of our  
country has been conceived and discus-  
sed. The situation of that old seat of  
the O'Connells is finer than description  
can give an idea of. Seen from above,  
in its green cove, embosomed in woods,  
guarded by mountains, whose grey  
rocks are gaily with gorse and heather,  
and facing a sea sprinkled with islets,  
it looks like a paradisaical retreat. The  
first glimpse of it from the Chahircivren  
road—the road by which O'Connell  
passed from one mass of his large prop-  
erty to another—shows his yacht riding  
in a sound in front of his grounds; and  
that sea-view suggests the remembrance  
of the old days when the O'Connells  
of both families—Dan's uncle and father  
—were understood to do as others did  
who lived in situations so favorable for  
those commercial enterprises which are  
conducted by night. In the wild times  
of the last century, when defiance of  
law was rather a virtue than otherwise,  
and communication with France was  
an Irish privilege, gentlemen who had  
houses among the bays and sounds of  
the west coast, were under every in-  
ducement to make their fortunes by  
smuggling. The wild ruin of the house  
where Daniel was born, stands in an  
admirable situation for smuggling; and  
so does the Abbey; and legend runs  
that the facility was abundantly used.

Smuggling is quite over now, as the  
coast guard tell with a sign. And agi-  
tation is over too. So the one house  
stands a ruin and the other is rotting  
away in damp and neglect. It is in-  
habited; it is even filled with company  
at times; it is to be so to-morrow. But  
not the less forlorn in its appearance  
when seen from a nearer point than the  
mountain road, choked by its own  
woods, which grow almost up the win-  
dows, stained with damp, out of joint,  
unprepared, unrenovated—it is a truly  
melancholy spectacle. Melancholy to  
all eyes, it is most so to the minds of  
those who can go back a quarter of a  
century and hear again the shouts which  
hailed the advent of the Liberator, and

see again the reverent enthusiasm which  
watched him from afar when he rested  
at Derrynane from his toils, and went  
forth to hunt among his hills, or cruised  
among his bays. Now, there is his  
empty yacht in the sound, and his  
chair in the chapel covered with black  
cloth. All else that he enjoyed there  
in his vast wealth of money, fame, and  
popular love seems to be dropping  
away to destruction. When we were  
there, the bay, whose tall waters must  
give life and music to the whole scene,  
was a forlorn stretch of impassable sand  
—neither land nor water. The tide  
was out. It was too like the destiny  
of him whom it neighbored so nearly.  
His glory swelled high; and grand as  
one time was his dash and roar; but the  
tide is out. And it can never return—  
could never have returned, if he had  
lived, for there is going on, we trust, a  
gradual upheaving of the land, giving  
some promise of that reclamation which  
he never would allow.

### Reminiscences of Mr. Clay.

From the regular correspondent (Mr. Walsh) of the  
New York Journal of Commerce.

PARIS, Nov. 15, 1852.

We have read here with lively satis-  
faction Mr. Crittenden's Eulogy of Hen-  
ry Clay, inserted in the Washington Na-  
tional Intelligencer of the 7th inst. It  
is not too long, and the style is not  
ambitious—particulars rare in Ameri-  
can productions of the kind. The sal-  
ient merits of the career and character  
of the statesman are happily chosen and  
indicated. Mr. Crittenden executed  
his task with the judgment and feeling,  
and within the limits proper for the oc-  
casion. We might wish, indeed, that  
he had brought into stronger relief the  
personal history and qualities of the de-



All Communications addressed to the Editor must be pre-paid.

Single copies of the HERALD for sale at the Office. Price, 5 cents.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, ten lines or less, first insertion, \$1.00  
Each subsequent insertion, .50  
One square three months, \$2.50  
One square six months, \$4.00  
One square one year, \$6.00  
Half column, one insertion, .50  
Half column, one year, \$3.00  
One column, one insertion, .75  
One column, one year, \$4.50  
One column, per annum, \$5.00

Transient Advertisers will be required to pay in advance. When an advertisement is inserted in the number of insertions is to be inserted must be stated. If not stated it will remain in the paper until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Those who advertise for six months or one year have the privilege of changing and renewing an advertisement once in three weeks.

We hope that the above will be plain enough to be understood by all—and that all who advertise will act in accordance with our requirements. Instead of trying to get lower prices, the advertiser should be satisfied to pay the price of the advertisement. The Office has no time to spend in bargaining. This is without respect to persons; we have no disposition to do work cheaper for a close-fisted customer than for our liberal patrons, who are willing to let printers live.

The HERALD has an extensive circulation, and an advertiser will find it advantageous to make use of its columns as a means of communicating with the public generally.

CASH.

Since we have enlarged the BARDTOWN HERALD our expenses have been considerably increased, and we are therefore compelled to adopt the CASH SYSTEM. Our object in doing this, is to enable us to meet promptly the demands on us for CASH for Paper, Ink, Labor, Office rent, &c. &c. Could we not "act as we go," it would be better for us as well as for our customers. From those who advertise yearly we expect payments quarterly.

For all transient Job Work and Advertising, this money must be paid when the work is done—the rule is without exception.

If we were called upon to mention the most striking characteristic of the present age we should say that it was the increase of the facilities of communication, diffusing ideas and moral influences as well as the material commodities of exchange, and opening up secluded portions of the earth to the beneficent sway of Christian civilization. In another column will be found an article on the basin of the Amazon which is now beginning to attract attention. From the direction of the ocean currents and prevailing winds the United States is better situated than any other country for intercourse with the regions on that great river, which is four times as large as the Mississippi, and is navigable for a ship-of-the-line three thousand miles from its mouth. It opens more than fifty thousand miles of navigable waters through vast regions abounding in all the resources of a profitable commerce.

The United States from its remarkable position, fronting at once on the Atlantic and Pacific, and the character of its population, is evidently destined to be the chief agent in diffusing civilization. And this is after all the great work of modern times. We doubt whether the light of mind is any more intense now, than it was on small spots of the earth's surface three thousand years ago. We should have to search long to find a man at the present day superior intellectually or morally to Socrates, or a community superior to the Athenian in all that ennobs and dignifies humanity. But Attica was not larger than Nelson county, and to its polished people foreigner was synonymous with barbarian. For one Socrates then we trust there are a thousand now. The boasted progress of modern times consists merely in better combining the elements of civilization and facilitating its diffusion, and in both our country is taking the lead.

FRANCE.—The votes in favor of making LOUIS NAPOLEON Emperor sum up about eight million. Thus the people of France by an overwhelming majority have sanctioned the assumption of absolute power by one man. Shall we then abuse them or him as some of our contemporaries do? Certainly not. Such a course would be absurd, preposterous, futile and nugatory. We may draw from it lessons for our own instruction, the greatest of which is that revolutions do not create freedom, but to abuse the French for seeking internal peace and safety in the arms of despotism is useless and ridiculous.

A gentleman writing from Genoa, Italy, says that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is producing an injurious effect upon public opinion all over Europe against the United States.

The proceedings of the Commercial Convention at Baltimore are worthy of attention. We have long thought that the Chesapeake basin, in which Baltimore is and must continue to be the largest city, must eventually from its natural position, become the greatest seat of commerce in the Atlantic section of our country.

Mr. Dixon has been admitted to a seat in the Senate by a vote of 27 yeas to 16 nays. Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, spoke against him and Mr. Rusk of Texas, a Democrat, in his favor just before the vote was taken, which resulted in his admission.

10,000 lbs. Rags wanted at this Office, for which Cash will be paid.

French Movement in San Domingo

Extract from the San Domingo correspondence of the New York Herald of February last:

I am now resident here for some years, during which time I have watched the proceedings of the French unrelentingly; and I must confess that the steady exertions of France under all its different forms of government, whether monarchic, republican, or directorial, have only had one aim—namely, to get hold, under some plausible appearance, of the Dominican republic, and to conquer afterwards the western part, under the black regime, with comparative facility, thereby restoring the "Queen of the Antilles" to the dominion of France; or, if you will, since the Dictator has restored "the eagles" of Napoleon to the French army, to the claws of the rapacious bird, which, although it may resemble ours in form, has no relationship with it in character.

The supposition of an intended coup d'etat in St. Domingo is materially strengthened by the publication in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Louis Philippe, the late King of France, did not venture to fly openly into the face of the Monroe maxim, although he longed much after the Peninsula of Samana which he intended to add to the marriage present of Prince Montpensier, having flattered himself that the Queen of Spain would give as dowry Cuba and Porto Rico to her sister, bidding the young Prince to set Samana up in opposition to Saint Thomas, and to render it in time the stronghold of these seas, and the key to the Gulf of Mexico.

His dethronement and the revolution interrupted the intrigue, but scarcely had Louis Napoleon set firm foot upon the presidential chair, when the secret machinations were re-commenced, and found a warm supporter in Senor Buenaventura Barez, the actual President of the Dominican republic, clever, and educated in France, where he has imbibed French notions.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* tells us that this patriotic citizen of the Dominican republic wrote once to the French Consul in Port au Prince:—"You have only to indicate the means which you consider most appropriate to convince France of our sincere desire to place ourselves under her powerful protection whatever the sacrifices may be which we must bring to obtain it." I have scarcely to add, that the bait offered was Samana, or even the independence of the republic, if France should desire it.

His (Senor Barez) aim is very clear; he accuses the Ministers of France of the most palpable neglect. While the United States and England, he says, have uselessly endeavored to procure a footing in St. Domingo, it has repeatedly been offered to France. According to his view, M. Bastide and his successors have been sadly deficient for not having permitted the tri-colored flag to be hoisted in St. Domingo. Their apprehensions of offending thereby the United States, he styles childish. "Our lethargy," he says, "is the less excusable, as there exist neither political nor financial obstacles that might be given as an excuse to prevent our flag from flying at the peninsula of Samana." We have not even the trouble to carry it there—it requires only a monesyllable, a mere nod with his head, to conquer the finest maritime position and territory of the New World, the future entrepot of the two hemispheres—the key to the two oceans.

[From Le Phare de New York, Dec. 11, 1852]

FRANCE AT ST. DOMINGO.—It is on the faith of a simple private letter that we have announced, the day before yesterday, the taking possession by a French naval force of the Dominican peninsula of Samana. The intelligence has, up to the present time, nothing official about it, and must be received with the reservation necessary in such a case. We have, however, every reason to believe it correct. The fact is of a nature to create sensation in the United States, so some N. York journals have immediately taken up their war pen, and have commenced crying about usurpation, intrigue, enormity.

We will not lose our time in taking up these gratuitous rhodomontades and this vulgar verbiage, which constitutes the resources of the American press for every thing which concerns foreign policy. Some words, some facts, and some dates, will suffice us to demonstrate that now, as always, it is ignorant of the first words of the question, and that France, in establishing itself at Samana, simply uses a right acquired nearly ten years ago, and with respect to which her only loss has been that she did not make use of it sooner.

When, in 1842, the Spanish part of the island of Hayti thought of declaring its independence, and of breaking the yoke of a black population, which was abusing its numerical superiority to support thereon its intellectual and moral inferiority, it was necessary for it to seek a power under whose aegis it might shelter in all security its infant liberty; without fear of seeing that protection converted into absolute domination. Spain, which, perhaps, might have had its first sympathies, might have been able to offer a certain and efficacious support; England and the United States, known for their annexationist humor, were, besides separated from the Dominican population by too profound distinctions of manners, religion, traditions, and language, to permit the idea of applying to them until after having exhausted all other resources. Samana, therefore, turned towards France, whose strength and loyalty offered him all necessary guarantees, and whose name, far from exciting

any repugnance, had left in that part of the ancient colony of St. Domingo, the most sympathetic recollections.

The negotiations were long and difficult. The cabinet of the Tuilleries carried into this affair, which had just been presented to it, that excess of timidity which formed the distinctive seal of its foreign policy. At length, on the 22d of February, 1843, a treaty was signed on the following basis:

First, France should lend an effective support to the new Dominican republic, as well to conquer its absolute independence as to maintain it.

Second, The Dominican republic should yield to France the peninsula of Samana, to found a permanent establishment.

Third, The French Governor of the establishment of Samana, should be the direct personification of the protectorate accorded by France to the Dominican republic, and should be invested with full powers to this effect.

This treaty, accepted by M. Ferdinand Barrot, was ratified at Paris early in 1844. Soon after, France fulfilled the first engagement it had assumed, by causing the Dominican movement to be supported by Vice Admiral de Moges, Commander of the West Indian Squadron.

Strong in the alliance which he had secured, Santana officially proclaimed the independence of St. Domingo on the 27th of February, 1844 and soon requested the French government to install at Samana the effective protectorate stipulated in the treaty of 1843.—But neither requests nor prayers, nor even the threat of throwing themselves into the arms of another power, could overcome the resistance of Louis Philippe to a measure which might involve some diplomatic complications. From 1844 to 1848 there was a continual interchange of despatches, which led to no result. The revolution of 1848 found things in this pretty strange situation—on one side, the Dominican Republic, supplicating the installation of the protectorate; on the other, France refusing the seductive offer unceasingly renewed. Impatience and the desire of being placed under the French flag, attained to such a point in St. Domingo that in the beginning of the month of March, 1848, before the events of February were known, they wrote to Paris categorically, praying of France to choose between the pure and simple protectorate, the condition of paramount ownership, or even the absolute sovereignty of the young republic. This despatch was received by the provisional government, and led to no more result than the preceding ones. In the mean time the dangers which threatened Dominican independence were increasing—the Haytiens were preparing to make a decisive expedition. In the month of June, in the same year, M. de Lamartine promised a regular intervention of French forces, in case of an attack. But new political changes came to cut short this offer, and distract attention from this foreign question—1849 arrived—Solouque advanced the Dominican territory, and invaded the gates of San Domingo—Santana was obliged to leave his retreat once more to save the republic which he had founded. Such a warning ceased ideas and hopes to turn more than ever towards the French protectorate. The clergy, the Congresses, the municipalities, voted unanimously an address to France, begging of her no longer to repulse the offers made to her. Still more—in bringing back the army which had just defeated the Haytiens—Santana desired with all his heart, to hoist the tri-colored flag, and all the influence of the Consul, M. Victor Place, was required to prevent him from accomplishing that decisive act.

Neither these lively manifestations nor the efforts of the English and American agents to sap her influence at St. Domingo changed the resolution which France appeared to have taken in reserving her rights without making use of them. She contented herself with taking an active and efficacious part in all the negotiations which have at length brought back peace between the Dominican republic and the Haytian empire. But after, as before this result, the Dominican government has not ceased, for a single instant, to insist on the full regulations of the treaty of 1843.

We do not believe that the statement needs any commentaries to scatter the vague accusations of invasion and the threats which they have begun to prefer against France. In occupying to-day the Peninsula of Samana, she does nothing but take possession of her property, and so far from having had the necessity of intrigues to arrive at this result, she has only, for too long a time, refused to profit by her legitimate advantages. We know a country which would not have exhibited, under such circumstances, either such a reserve or disinterestedness. All this, we are aware in advance, will not prevent clamors and recriminations. The presence of France at Samana is too much opposed to hopes and projects not to provoke many anathemas. But she has on her side right and the past; perhaps, also, the interests of the peace of the world are more safe under the color of the tri-color than under the equivocal folds of a certain standard which a mysterious enterprise was preparing to hoist, from day to day, on that very point of Samana.

[Extract from an editorial in La Croix, of N. York, (a Spanish paper) Dec. 11, 1852]

Expeditions are still the order of the day, and will remain so as long as the hope continues that the extravagant and wonderful transaction proposed by Mr. Soule and Mr. Polk, with boastful and mysterious conjurations, may succeed. The only matter which in this sentiment appears to have any tangible body, is the programme announced by Mr. Duff Green, with respect to St. Domingo, a subject, the examination of which, in its consequences towards the policy of Europe, we have promised to continue and will continue on another occasion. We will also consider the intentions attributed to France in respect to the little peninsula of Samana, in the same island, in accord with the present Dominican government; a pro-

ject on which we will express our opinion on a fitting occasion, limiting ourselves for the present to indicate the immense importance and convenience of its execution, provided always, that it be realized with the assent of Spain and England. The other maritime nations of Europe cannot maintain a single reason of self-interest to oppose this step taken by France, whose interests in America must be strictly united with those of the other powers holding great interests in this hemisphere, for the purpose of forming with them a body capable of restraining the common enemy.

Private Life of Webster.

Mr. CHARLES LANMAN, the late Secretary of the treasury, has published a volume with the above title, in which we find many things new and interesting, with much that the public were acquainted with already. The book has apparently been thrown together in haste. We glean a new fact or two from its pages, to add interest to our own. As a boy, he was exceedingly quick to learn, but inclined to idleness. At the age of seven, he was a remarkably fine, sonorous reader, and used to amuse the teamsters at his father's tavern, by reciting the psalms of David from the hymn book, mounted upon a chair in the bar.—In reply to Mr. Lanman's inquiry, how he looked as a schoolmaster, Mr. Webster replied: "Long, slender, pale, and all eyes; indeed, I went by the name of all eyes, the country round." When a young man, he was thought to be consumptive.—Just before becoming a member of the Boston bar, he was offered, but declined, an appointment, which would have yielded \$1,500 a year; upon hearing which, his father said, "Well, my son, your mother always said that you would come to something or nothing—become somebody or nobody: it is now settled, that you are to be none a nobody." Six months after, Daniel paid all his father's debts, from the profits of his legal business.—Mr. Webster inspired the strongest feelings of affection and admiration in those around him. John Taylor, his steward, once said to Mr. Lanman, "If I saw a bull, coming to Mr. Webster's heart, I would jump in the way of it, and receive it myself." Mr. Lanman says, "He was the best friend I ever had; and as he taught me all I know, God grant that I may hereafter emulate his manifold virtues." And again: "Every man in the State department was his personal friend."—He made it a point not to read articles about himself, unless informed that they contained erroneous statements, which ought to be contradicted.—In speaking of the "nominations," he showed no sign of bitterness or disappointment. On one occasion he said, with a tremulous voice, and tears in his eyes, "Thank God, one thing is certain, they could not take away from me what I have done for my country." He was accustomed to speak in high praise of General Scott, and to say, that Congress ought to make him a Lieutenant General. He spoke warmly also of General Pierce, saying that "Frank was a smarter man than people thought him to be."—Daniel Webster was a believer in searapents, and thought he had seen one off the coast of Massachusetts.—While Secretary of State, he was generally the first to be at the Department and the last to leave it. He was a very early riser, being usually one of the first visitors at the market, in Washington, and frequently going on fishing excursions before breakfast. He once said to his secretary, "You cannot name the fee I value half as much as I do a morning walk over my farm, the sight of a dozen yoke of my oxen, ploughing one of my fields, or the breath of my cows, and the pure ocean air." He had no taste for in-door amusements, and never in his life played a game of chess, draughts, billiards or ten-pins; but would, occasionally, play a game of whist. Fishing, shooting, yachting, were his passions.—He earned enormous sums of money—his last fee being \$11,000—but he spent carelessly, and gave profusely. Mr. Lanman remembers one week in which he sent \$50 or \$100 to six persons, (none of whom he had ever seen,) in answer to begging letters. He was profuse, but religiously honest.—He dined late, and in full dress, and was a punctilious observer of the etiquette of the table. Here are a few sentences much too interesting not to be quoted, word for word. Speaking of Webster's playfulness, our author says: "When at either of his country residences, he was always the first to leave his bed in the morning, and often, from that time until breakfast, he made extensive use of his lungs, by shouting and singing, and generally concluded with the remark, that if there was one thing which he understood above all others, it was singing. He had a fondness, too, for spelling out, in the most unadorned manner, the various familiar remarks he had occasion to utter. The lowing of a cow or the cawing of a crow has sometimes started him, not only to imitate those creatures with his own voice but nearly all the other animals that ever were heard of. He was also in the habit, when in a certain mood, of grotesquely employing the Greek, Latin and French languages with a sprinkling of Yankee and Western phrases."

These gleanings afford pleasant glimpses into the domestic life of the lamented statesman, and show him in an engaging light. If Mr. Lanman had taken time to elaborate his picture, he might, from the ample materials in his possession, have drawn a portrait of his illustrious friend, as valuable as that which Boswell's delightful volumes present before us.

KNOXVILLE AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.—The Knoxville (Tenn.) Register says that a competent corps of engineers has been organized to survey and locate the line for a railroad between that city and this. They will commence the survey about the 1st of January. This is the only link now needed to complete a chain of railroad passing through Cincinnati to Charleston and Savannah, and eventually to Mobile and New Orleans.

"Are those pure canaries?" asked a gentleman of a bird dealer with whom he was negotiating for a "gift for his fair." "Yes, sir," said the dealer confidently, "I raised them ere birds myself from canary seed!"

Hogs packed around the Falls—Prices.

The pork packing in this city and vicinity continues in vigorous progress, and we fully expect that more hogs will be slaughtered around the Falls next season than at any other point in the country.

The actual number of hogs killed at the various packing houses up to last night sums up as follows:

	Killed.	In pen.
Jackson, Owsley & Co.	51,000	6,000
Clifton, Atkinson & Co.	31,870	4,500
Graham, Floyd & Co.	20,890	6,000
Harris & Co.	31,500	3,400
Jefferson & Co.	29,000	5,000
A. S. White & Co.	22,500	2,000
N. Albany, la., is estimated,	21,500	2,000
Grand Total	218,820	248,220

The actual number of hogs killed up to last night was 218,820, which is an increase of fully 25,000 over the entire receipts of last season. Messrs. Jackson, Owsley & Co., at their mammoth pork house killed and hung up 2,600 hogs Saturday, and 2,500 yesterday, and they expect to pack 70,000 hogs during the season, which will close about the 1st of January.

Price of hogs, and their product continue high, with sales Saturday of 1,400 hogs from the hooks at 63c and 1,000 at 64c. Sales of 2,300 barrels of mess pork at \$17, and 400 barrels of rump at \$14. Sales of 23,500 pieces of shoulders and hams from the block at 53c for the former and 54c for the latter, also a sale of 200 tierces prime lard at 10c, and for larger lot 10 1/2c was refused.

The market at Cincinnati continues firm, and prices full, with a falling off in the receipts at that point, as compared with former years, and we notice daily shipments of choice hams in casks, from this city on the mail boats to Stagg and Shay, provision dealers. On the Telegraph yesterday some 70 casks were shipped.

The receipts by the Jeffersonville railroad Friday were 1,000 hogs and the receipts by the Frankfort road last night were 1,825, and large droves continue to arrive on foot.

Our despatches from New Orleans of Saturday quote sales of 1,000 bbls mess pork at \$17.00 and the market dull.

The total number of hogs received at Madison up to Saturday night, as we learn by the *Courier*, was 71,629, which is a gain of 34,427. White, Cunningham & Co. report sales of 300 hogs, of sides out of salt, at 8c; 200 hbs. shoulders at 7c, packages furnished; 2,500 kegs and in tin cans of lard, at 10 1/2c; 1,000 bbls. mess pork, short inspection guaranteed, \$17, 300 bbls. rump pork, \$14. These sales, and the sales of this house at Cincinnati, since Friday, amount to \$300,000.

The packing season will likely close about the last of this month; last year it did not close until the 1st of February.

There will be no hogs packed this year on the line of the Madison railroad, and we have information which is reliable, that the number packed at Indianapolis will be about the same as last year, 26,000. The falling off in the weight of the hogs killed up to this time is fully 10 per cent from the average of last year.

From the correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican* we learn that 80,000 hogs will be slaughtered at Terre Haute this season.

It had generally been thought that there would be a moderate increase in the number of hogs over last year, along the Wabash valley.

At Maysville, Ky., about 15,000 hogs will be slaughtered this season, which is a gain of over 50 per cent, over last season.

In relation to the packing on the upper Mississippi, we copy from the St. Louis *News*:—"Indications are against more than 8,000 or 9,000 being packed at Hannibal, but at Louisiana, Clarksville, and Palmyra, there will be an increase over last season's operations. \$5 is the current price at Palmyra and Louisiana, and \$5 1/2 at Clarksville. At Quincy dealers have contracted for 10,000 head. At that point, 15,000 to 18,000 head will be slaughtered this season. Keokuk, Canton, Langrange, and one or two other points between that city and the rapids, will have as many if not more than last year, nevertheless the aggregate on the whole river is it thought will fall from 10,000 to 20,000 head short of the entire number packed last season. Including this city and Alton, there were 100,000 to 110,000 head last season at all the points below the Rapids. The number this season will not exceed 100,000.—*Lou. Courier*, Dec. 30.

How Hogs are Slaughtered.

The Chicago *Tribune* thus describes, for the benefit of the curious how hogs are "used up" in a large packing establishment.

In one part of the building an immense pile of dead hogs, ghastly and horrible, are heaped together. They are scraped, dressed, and ready to be cut up. Passing these we proceed to the slaughtering department. This is divided into pens, similar to what are used in cattle markets, and large enough to hold about fifty of the ill-fated animals. Into these they are driven and made fast, when two men enter, one with a sledge-hammer, the other with a butcher's knife. At once the former begins with a single blow to knock down the hog by the hind leg, in a few minutes the whole are prostrate and senseless on the ground. While he is thus engaged, the latter plunges his knife into the main artery in the neck, and forth gushes the life's blood during the process. A third man, as fast as the throats are cut, drags them from the pen and plunges them into a cauldron of boiling water. A few minutes suffices for this operation, when they pass into the hands of the scraper, and in quick time they are again passed into the hands of the dresser, who takes out the offal, and they are thrown upon the heap we saw when first entering.

The killing and dressing business being over, we now pass on to the cutting and packing department. This occupies a large portion of the building. In the center stands the scales, around

which are a number of square vats or boxes for the reception of the meat when cut into pieces; beyond them are blocks measuring about six feet square; by each block stands three men, one with a heavy cleaver and two with short butcher knives; and a class of men are employed to supply each block with the hogs from the great heap. No sooner is a carcass laid on the block, than two strokes from the cleaver severs the head, and while this is being done, one man cuts through the ham to the bone, which a third stroke from the cleaver severs. The two men then lay the hog on its back, when about three strokes severs the backbone; the ham and shoulders are next removed, the fletches cut in two across the ribs and then divided into pieces, suitable for packing. As fast as cut up, the hams and shoulders are thrown into a separate block, where two men are employed exclusively dressing them; the tallow is taken and thrown apart, and the pork cast into the vats around the scale man.

Having passed through his hands it is then given to the packer, who stands close by. A layer of coarse salt having been placed at the bottom of the barrel the pieces are carefully fitted in, when a heavy mallet is used to press them in to the smallest possible compass; then more salt, a second layer, and again the mallet is applied; and so on till the barrel is filled, when it is passed on to another man, who is ready with barrel top, hammer and nails, to fasten up, and all is ready for shipment. While all this is progressing, other men wheel away the tallow, which into large boilers are rendered down, purified, and sent off as lard. The heads and offal pieces from the dressing are conveyed to other vessels, also rendered down, and the proceeds used for soap making.

By this division of labor the whole process of killing, cutting, dressing and packing is completed in an incredible short period. A hog would be disposed of from beginning to end in much less time than it has taken to write the description; and in the course of a day several hundred are easily disposed of in the same manner. The business of hog killing is, in all respects, an exceedingly unpleasant one. Those engaged in killing are constantly up to their ankles in gore, and their clothing and persons saturated with it from head to foot. Yet judging from the appearance of the men, they are not unhealthily but generally strong and robust. There is, also, one circumstance which lessens the painful feeling, arising from such destruction of life, and that is the fact, that the poor animals are insensible to suffering; a single blow destroys consciousness, and before sensibility can return, life is extinct.

Commercial Convention.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—The Commercial Convention met this A. M. Among the Members of Congress present, Breckinridge, Stanton and Underwood, of Kentucky; Stanton, of Tennessee, and Jones Senators Dawson, Clemens, Downs, Pratt, &c. J. C. Brown called the convention to order; J. C. Pickrell was appointed Secretary. Bruner, Mayor, read the welcome address, thanking them for the alacrity with which they obeyed the summons of the convention.

Baltimore, by geographical position, is the original and natural terminus of the great internal trade, and though other cities have constructed great marks of internal improvement; Baltimore has done no less by the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Ohio and Baltimore Railroad.

At the close, the chair appointed a committee of four from each State, to report officers. After some time the committee reported Hon. W. C. Dawson for president, besides a large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. About 200 persons are in attendance.

Mr. Dawson, upon taking the chair, returned his thanks in a lengthy speech, urging the necessity of the South and West doing something to promote the future concentration of commercial capital of the Nation at New York. He alluded to the Lemon Slave case, and urged the need of an increased foreign and domestic commerce with Baltimore for the preservation of the Union.

A committee on motions was then appointed and recess taken.

Upon reassembling, resolutions approving the address and recommending united action on the part of the South and West concentrate upon Baltimore as a great commercial emporium were reported; upon which considerable debate arose, but finally they were adopted.

A resolution to meet again at Memphis on the 1st Monday of June next, and afterwards to meet at some one of the Southern and Western cities annually, was adopted. The Convention then adjourned to meet informally at the great banquet in the saloon of the Mechanic's Institute, where the company sat down to two tables two hundred and fifty feet long. The hall was brilliantly illuminated. The galleries were decorated with evergreens and flags of all nations, besides thronged with ladies. The number of gentlemen present was five hundred. A band of music was at each end of the hall. The banquet was the most costly and magnificent possible to conceive of, and cost eight hundred dollars. Numerous speeches were made and toasts drunk, and the finest feeling prevailed.

STRAVS.—The following section in the Revised Statutes may not be generally known. We call attention to it. It will be seen that the justice's certificate has to be published in a newspaper one month:

3.—The taker up shall, within one month after he has posted the strays, cause to be published for one month, or by four weekly insertions, a copy of the justice's certificate in a newspaper, if one be published in the county.—Chap. xcvi. Sec. 6.

OSTERS.—Just received and for sale a supply of excellent Oysters. COLLINGS & SUTHERLAND.

For the Bardstown Herald. To the Unknown Poetess, alias The Tooth-Ache Maid.

When Time shall blunt the keenness of thy wit, If any note is that flows from thy quill, Thine'll see thou act no poetess and quill, And bid thy poor muse forever be still; 'Tis strange that the thought ever came o'er thy mind That poetry dwelt in thy bosom so fair, For I tell thee, sweet girl, and in this I am kind, A thought of true poetry never was there, M.

MARRIED. On Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., by Rev. J. V. Coby, James W. Mott, Esq., to Miss Mary E., daughter of Nathaniel Wickliffe, Esq., all of Bardstown.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Messrs. JOHNSTON & GIBBONS, Proprietors of the Louisville "Mercantile Advertiser," are authorized to act as Agents for the Bardstown Herald or Louisville and Jefferson county. [Oct. 14.]

MASONIC. Rowan Chapter No. 31, of Royal Arch Masons meets regularly on the 2nd Saturday in each month. Major Barbour Lodge No. 151, A. Y. M., meets regularly on the 2nd Monday [count court day] and on the 4th Monday in each month. Davall Lodge No. 99, A. Y. M., meets regularly on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays in each month. Transient brothers a good standing are respectfully invited to attend.

I. O. O. F. Since Lodge No. 38 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, meets regularly every Wednesday Evening. Transient brothers in good standing respectfully invited to attend.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE. Nelson Division No. 48 Sons of Temperance meet regularly every Saturday Evening. Transient brothers are invited to attend.

E. CLAMPSUS VITUS. Wapsipinno Lodge meets regularly on the first Monday in each month, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Transient brethren are invited to attend.

BARDTOWN POLEMIC SOCIETY. This Society, now fully established, and which has met with much success since its organization, promises to answer the purpose for which it was intended—to wit: to improve youth in the art of public speaking. Young men wishing to become members of the above Society can hand in their petitions to the Secretary, or any one of its members. Its meetings are held regularly every Saturday night, at the Collegiate Institute.

[Advertisement.] In calling attention to Dr. Guy's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, we feel confident that we are doing a service to all who may be afflicted with Scrofulous and other disorders originating in hereditary taint or from impurity of the blood.

We have known instances within the sphere of our acquaintance where the most formidable distempers have been cured by the use of Guy's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla alone. It is one of the few advertised medicines that cannot be stigmatized with quackery, for the "Yellow Dock" and the "Sarsaparilla" are well known to be the most efficient, (and at the same time innoxious) agents the whole Materia Medica, and by far the best and purest preparation of them is Dr. Guy's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. See advertisement.

(Advertisement.) CHEERY PECTORAL. We have departed from our usual rule in regard to the advertising of Medicines, in admitting the notice of the Cherry Pectoral to our columns. It is not a patent medicine, but one, the contents of which, are well known to the medical profession, and which has proved highly beneficial in the case of a number of our acquaintances, who were seriously afflicted with pulmonary complaints. Some of our most skillful and eminent physicians recommend it to their patients in their regular practice, and we feel that we are conferring a favor upon the public by making known its virtues.—Louisville Ch. Advocate.

POISONING.

Thousands of Parents who use Vermifuge composed of Castor oil, Calomel, &c., are not aware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Hobensack's Medicines to which we ask the attention of all directly interested in their own as well as their Children's health. In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from those of a bilious type, should make use of the only genuine medicine, Hobensack's Liver Pills:







